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SOURCE Sel'skoye Khozyaystvo.

USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 27 JUNE - 8 JULY 1953

/Underlined dates refer to days of publication; all temperatures are given in degrees centigrade./

28 June

On 27 June, cold weather which began in the northeastern portion of the European USSR spread to the northwestern and central portions and the Upper and Middle Volga regions. Noon temperatures were 10 degrees above zero in Syktyvkar and Kirov, 11 in Sverdlovsk, 12 in Arkhangel'sk, 13 in Gor'kiy, 14 in Ufa, 15 in Moscow, Leningrad, and Velikiye Luki, and 19 in Kuybyshev. The drop in temperatures was accompanied by light rains ranging between one and 3 millimeters in most areas. During the first 12 hours of the day, more than 5 to 10 millimeters of precipitation fell in the central regions and the Urals.

There were brief downpours also in the southern portion of Voronezhskaya Oblast and the Northern Caucasus. The day before, quite heavy precipitation -- from 15 to 20 millimeters -- fell in the Moldavian SSR and the extreme southern portion of the Ukraine and Rostovskaya Oblast. Temperatures ranged between 26 and 30 degrees above zero in the Ukraine, the Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region.

As a result of a drop in temperature, rains, and increased humidity of the air, conditions for the growth of crops have improved considerably. Winter rye has entered the milky maturity stage in the central chernozem zone and the Urals. Spring wheat has reached the milky maturity stage in the western Ukraine and full maturity in the Kuban'.

30 June

On 29 June, temperatures dropped in the European USSR, the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures were 20 degrees above zero in Odessa, Kishinev, and Simferopol', and 15 in Krasnodar, as compared

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with 28 to 30 degrees the day before. Temperatures rose in the northwestern European USSR. Temperatures were 20 degrees above zero in Leningrad and 23 above in Riga. Cool weather with daytime temperatures of about 15 degrees above zero prevailed in most of the rest of the European USSR.

Rain fell in Khersonskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Stalinskaya, and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts, throughout the Transcaucasus, the Northern Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region as far as Kuybyshev. Especially heavy rains were recorded in Saratovskaya, Stalingradskaya, Rostovskaya, and Groznenskaya oblasts. Due to the drop in temperature and rains, the development of crops has been retarded somewhat, but conditions for their growth have improved considerably and are especially favorable for spring crops. Winter grain crops are forming kernels in the central regions.

Warm weather with rain prevailed in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 20 degrees above zero in Tobol'sk and 27 in Novosibirsk and Barnaul. The growth of crops has accelerated. Winter grain crops are forming kernels and have reached the milky maturity stage in Altayskiy Kray and southern Omskaya Oblast. The growth of the stem of spring grains continues. Early spring wheat has reached the heading stage in many areas.

Warm, day weather prevailed in Central Asia and the northern Kazakh SSR, with daytime temperatures ranging between 32 and 36 degrees above zero. Fruit picking and the harvest of grains continue under favorable conditions. Cotton is developing normally.

1 July

A gradual rise in temperatures has begun in the southern European USSR. Daytime temperatures on 30 June were 20 degrees above zero in Stalingrade, 22 in Krasnodar, and 23 in Kishinev and L'vov. Warm weather prevailed in the northwestern European USSR. Temperatures were 19 degrees above zero in Leningrad, and 24 in Riga. Temperatures dropped in most of the rest of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 15 degrees above zero in Moscow, 14 in Chkalov, 12 in Kirov, and 7 in Arkhangel'sk.

During the night and the morning of 30 June, light rains fell in all the central regions from the Belorussian SSR to the Urals. The degree of soil moisture has risen considerably during the last few days in these areas, including the Northern Caucasus and the Volga Region. Favorable conditions for the planting of fodder crops as second crops have been created in many areas.

The harvest of winter rye has begun in the southern half of the Ukraine and the Lower Volga Region. Early spring grain crops are forming kernels in the Ukraine, and the harvest of spring barley has already begun in Odesskaya Oblast and the Moldavian SSR.

Warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in Western Siberia and the northern Kazakh SSR.

2 July

On 1 July, a slight increase in temperature was recorded in the western regions of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were 25 degrees above zero in Riga, L'vov, and Odessa, 20 in Simferopol', Dnepropetrovsk, and Voronezh, 17 in Saratov and Stalingrad, 14 in Gor'kiy, and 10 in Kirov.

Rains fell in the Crimea, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, and Rostovskaya oblasts and in some northern areas of the country. Showers were recorded in some localities in the central zone. Dry weather prevailed in most localities, favoring the successful harvesting of grasses.

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Winter rye has reached the milky maturity stage almost everywhere except the extreme northern regions. This crop is ready for harvest in Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, and Saratovskaya oblasts and in the southern portion of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Winter rye has ripened to the south of Poltava and Kamyshin. Spring wheat has entered the waxy maturity stage in the extreme southern portion of the Ukraine and the Kuban'.

The height of the flax stem has reached 60 centimeters in Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya oblasts and 75 centimeters in Ivanovskaya and Kostromskaya oblasts. Flax in blossoming everywhere.

Warm, dry weather favorable for hay harvesting prevailed in Western Siberia. Spring grains have entered the heading stage and winter grains the milky maturity stage in this area.

It was hot in Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. Temperatures of 35-40 degrees in the shade were recorded.

3 July

On 2 July, warm and mostly day weather favorable for the growth and harvest of crops prevailed in most of the European USSR. During the day, temperatures reached 23-25 degrees above zero in Leningrad, Moscow, Kuybyshev, Krasnodar, Odessa, Kiev, and Minsk. Cool weather prevailed only in the northern regions and the Urals. Temperatures were 16 degrees above zero in Ufa and Petrozavodsk, 14 in Kirov, and 11 in Arkhangel'sk.

There were brief downpours in some areas of the northwestern and central regions and in some localities in the Middle Volga Region.

Spring grain crops are forming kernels almost everywhere under favorable conditions. Buchwheat has entered the flowering stage, and early crops of potatoes have begun to flower and consequently to form tubers. Grass with a high fodder value is growing rapidly in meadows and pastures.

It was warm and dry in Western Siberia, but because of rains which fell earlier the water supply of crops in satisfactory and they are growing normally. The harvest of hay is continuing everywhere.

Heavy rains have fallen in Eastern Siberia for several days. The water level in rivers has risen considerably. Rivers have overflowed in low-lying areas.

4 July

On 3 July, moderately warm weather with daytime temperatures of about 20 degrees above zero prevailed in most of the European USSR. Temperatures reached 25 degrees above zero in the Volga Region from Kuybyshev to Astrakhan', the Ukraine, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus and rose to 30 degrees in some localities in the Moldavian and Armenian SSRs.

During the first 12 hour of 3 June, light rains fell in L'vovskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Kiyevskaya, and Sumskaya oblasts, some areas of the central regions, Astrakhanskaya Oblast, and Stavropol'skiy Kray.

Agricultural crops are growing normally. Potatoes have begun to flower in Ivanovskaya, Gor'kovskaya and Leningradskaya Oblasts. Barley and spring wheat have begun to head in Arkhangel'skaya and Vologodskaya oblasts. Spring grains have begun to ripen in Khersonskaya Oblast. Cherries and currants have ripened in the Baltic republics.

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Moderately warm weather prevailed in Tyumenskaya and Omskaya oblasts. On 3 July, daytime temperatures were about 20 degrees above zero. Rains fell in some localities. It was hot and dry in Novosibirskaya and Kamerovskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray. A temperature of 32 degrees above zero was recorded in Barnaul'. Approximately the same type of weather prevailed in the southern Kazakh SSR and Central Asia.

5 July

On 4 July, warm weather prevailed in the European USSR except in the northern regions and the Urals. Daytime temperatures were 25 degrees above zero in the central zone and about 30 degrees in the Moldavian SSR, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus.

It was cooler in the Urals and the northern regions. Daytime temperatures were 20 degrees above zero in Sverdlovsk and Chkalov, 14 in Syktyvkar, and 8 in Arkhangel'sk.

During the morning, light showers fell in many areas of the northern half of the European USSR, especially in the Volga Region from Yaroslavl to Ul'yanovsk. Winter grain crops in these areas under very favorable conditions have finished forming kernels. Spring grains have entered the heading stage and potatoes have begun tuber formation. Grass is growing very well in meadows and pastures.

Temperatures have dropped in the central regions of Western Siberia. A daytime temperature of 25 degrees above zero was recorded in Barnaul and 20 in Omsk, as compared with 32 degrees the day before. Rains fell in Tyumenskaya and Omsk oblasts and some northern regions of the Kazakh SSR.

7 July

On 5 and 6 July, hot weather without precipitation with a daytime temperature of 29-30 degrees above zero prevailed in most of the Ukraine, the central chernozem zone, the Moldavian SSR, the Crimea, the Northern Caucasus, and all the eastern region of the European USSR.

It was overcast in all the rest of the European USSR northwest of a line running approximately from Kamenets-Podol'sk to Ryazan' and Syktyvkar. During the first 12 hours of 6 July, light rains amounting to 2-4 millimeters fell in this northwest portion. Noon temperatures in this area ranged between 14 and 16 degrees above zero. Temperatures were 18 degrees above zero in Velikiye Luki, 19 in Orel, and 21 in Moscow.

Overcast weather with light rains prevailed in Siberia. Temperatures were 24 degrees above zero in Novosibirsk and Chita, 22 in Barnaul, 18 in Tobol'sk and Omsk, and 17 in Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk.

Hot, dry weather prevailed in Central Asia.

8 July

On 7 July, overcast weather which was recorded earlier in the northwestern portion extended over the entire northern European USSR and part of the central regions. Rain fell in all the area to the north of a line running from Kaliningrad to Moscow, Kazan', and Sverdlovsk. Precipitation was also recorded in some areas of Tul'skaya, Ryazanskaya, Orlovskaya, Voronezhskaya, Tambovskaya, and Penzenskaya oblasts. Warm weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR, including the Belorussian SSR and the western portion of the Ukraine, but hot, mostly dry weather prevailed in the eastern regions.

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The highest noon temperature recorded was 32 degrees above zero in Stalingrad. Temperatures were 29 degrees above zero in Kuybyshev and Voroshilovgrad, 28 in Odessa, 27 in Dnepropetrovsk and Chkalov, 25 in Kiev and Ufa, 23 in L'vov, 22 in Minsk, Voronezh, and Kirov, 21 in Kursk and Tambov, 20 in Orel, Riga, and Tambov, 19 in Gor'kiy, 17 in Moscow, 14 in Leningrad, and 8 in Arkhangel'sk.

Winter rye has reached the milky maturity stage in some areas of the Estonian SSR and in Kostromskaya and Kurganskaya Oblasts.

Daytime temperatures were around 19 to 20 degrees above zero in Siberia and rose to 26 degrees in the Krasnoyarsk area. During the first 12 hours of the day, rains fell in Altayskiy Kray, and in Novosibirskaya, Kemerovskaya, and Chitinskaya oblasts. Cool weather with precipitation prevailed in the northern Kazakh SSR adjacent to Western Siberia. Noon temperatures in the rest of the Kazakh SSR ranged between 29 and 30 degrees above zero. Hot weather prevailed in Central Asia.

9 July

On 8 July, warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in most of the European USSR south of a line running approximately from Gomel' to Ryazan', Cheboksary, and Molotov. During the first 12 hours of the day, rain fell in the southern portion of Rostovskaya Oblast and also in some areas of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropol'skiy krays. It was overcast to the north of the above-mentioned line. During the first 12 hours of 8 July, precipitation amounted to one to 3 millimeters and in some localities even more.

On 8 July, noon temperatures ranging between 29 and 30 degrees above zero and in some localities even higher were recorded in the Lower Volga Region, the Northern Caucasus, most of the Ukraine, and the Moldavian SSR. Temperatures were 25-26 degrees above zero in the central chernozem zone, 24 in Minsk and Moscow, 23 in Ufa and Sverdlovsk, 20 in Velikiye Luki, 18 in Riga, 17 in Leningrad and Kirov, and 11 in Petrozavodsk.

Winter wheat has entered the milky maturity stage in the Bashkirskaya ASSR. Winter rye has reached the milky maturity stage in the southern portion of Vologodskaya Oblast. Spring wheat has entered the milky maturity stage in Kurskaya Oblast.

Hot, mostly dry weather prevailed in Central Asia and most of the Kazakh SSR.

Temperatures ranged between 20 and 22 degrees above zero in Siberia and adjacent northern regions of the Kazakh SSR. Rain fell in some areas of Tyumenskaya, Tomskaya, Kemerovskaya, and Chitinskaya oblasts and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays. Rain was also recorded in some areas of the northern Kazakh SSR.

Overcast weather prevailed in the entire agricultural zone of the Far East. Temperatures ranged between 20 and 22 degrees above zero and as high as 25 degrees in some localities.

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